

ROYAL NAVAL DIVISION.  
PUBLIC SCHOOL BATTALION.  
THE ADMIRALTY have given  
a special provision for raising a  
battalion of 1,000 men, which will be  
strictly limited to Public School or  
University men and who will serve  
together as a unit.  
Training is being given forward.  
Favorable conditions to travel etc.  
will be given to  
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God Save The King.

# Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

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**LUSTRES**  
Crown Colour  
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per piece of 20 yards.  
ALSO VARIOUS QUALITIES  
**KHAKI**  
**DRILL.**  
**ALEX. ROSS & Co.,**  
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No. 17,794. 號四十九百七千七萬一第 日一十月四年卯乙 HONGKONG, MONDAY, MAY 24TH, 1915. 一拜禮 號四十二月五年四國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

## THE HOME MAILS.

### TO ARRIVE.

May 24th.—The American mail, per s.s. *Siamia*.

### TO DEPART.

May 25th.—Straits, Ceylon, Port Said, Marseilles and United Kingdom, at 11 a.m., per s.s. *Nelson*.

May 25th.—Europe via Siberia, at 3 p.m., per s.s. *Amur*.

May 26th.—Europe via Siberia, at noon, per s.s. *Korea*.

May 26th.—Shanghai, North China and Japan via Moji, Victoria, B.C., Seattle and United Kingdom via Canada, at noon, per s.s. *Korea*.

May 27th.—Europe via Siberia, at 3 p.m., per s.s. *Liangchow*.

May 27th.—Formosa, Keelung, Shanghai, North China, Japan via Moji, Victoria, B.C., Seattle and United Kingdom via Canada, at 3 p.m., per s.s. *Shinkuwa Maru*.

May 28th.—Straits, Ceylon, Adelaide, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt and Europe via Marseilles, at noon, per s.s. *Amazon*.

N.B.—For further returns and for Mails to and from the Coast Ports, Manila, Siam, etc., see the Post Office Notice on the last page of this issue.

## NOTIFICATIONS

**GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY.**  
**PORTLAND CEMENT.**  
In Casks 875 lbs. net.  
In Bags 250 lbs. net.  
**SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,**  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 9th December, 1914. [57]

**MITSU BISHI GOSHI KWAISHA.**  
**(MITSU BISHI CO.)**  
**COAL DEPARTMENT**  
SOLE PROPRIETORS OF TAKASIMA  
OCHI, MITSUBISHI, FOSHINOTANI,  
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OTARU, MURORAN, HAKODATE,  
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SHANGHAI, HONGKONG, HANKOW,  
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Tele Address for above: "IWASAKI"  
Codes: A1, A.B.C. 5th Ed., Western Union.  
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OHINKIANG—Messrs. GRADING & CO.  
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SINGAPORE—Messrs. BOONCOO & CO., LTD.  
GLASGOW—Messrs. A. R. BROWN,  
McFARLANE & CO., LTD.  
For Particulars, apply to—  
K. KATO,  
Manager,  
No. 2, Pedder Street, Hongkong.  
Hongkong, 24th April, 1914. [58]

## PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

### TIME TABLE.

**WEEK DAYS.**  
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
8.00 " " 10.00 " " 10 " "  
10.00 " " 11.00 " " 15 " "  
11.00 " " 12.45 p.m. " " 15 " "  
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 " " 10 " "  
1.15 " " 1.45 " " 15 " "  
1.45 " " 2.15 " " 10 " "  
2.15 " " 5.00 " " 15 " "  
5.00 " " 8.10 " " 10 " "  
**NIGHT CARS.**  
8.00 p.m. and 9.00 p.m., 9.30 to 11.00 p.m.  
Every Half-Hour.  
1.00 p.m. to 1.45 p.m.  
Every Quarter-Hour.  
**SUNDAYS.**  
7.45 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
10.30 " " 11.00 " " 10 " "  
11.00 " " 12.00 noon " " 15 " "  
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. " " 10 " "  
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 " " 15 " "  
5.00 " " 6.00 " " 10 " "  
6.00 " " 7.00 " " 15 " "  
7.00 " " 8.10 " " 10 " "  
**NIGHT CARS** as on Week Days.  
**SATURDAYS.**  
Extra Car at 12 Midnight.  
**SPECIAL CARS** by arrangement at  
the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings,  
Des Voeux Road Central.  
**JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,**  
General Managers.  
Hongkong 29th May, 1914. [467]

## MITSU BISHI DOCKYARD AND ENGINE WORKS.

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Builders and Repairers of Ships, Engines and Boilers, and Electrical Engineers.  
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Person's Steam Turbines and Turbo-Alternators, &c., &c.

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TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "DOCK," NAGASAKI.  
GRAVING DOCKS AND PATENT SLIP.  
Dock No. 1. Dock No. 2. Dock No. 3.  
Length on Keel Blocks ... 510 feet 350 feet 714 feet.  
Width of Entrance on bottom ... 77 " 53 " 88 " "  
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide ... 26 " 24 " 34 " "  
PATENT SLIP—Capable of lifting vessels up to 1,000 tons gross.  
The Salvage Steamer "OURA MARU," 716 tons and 12 knots.  
Two Floating Cranes of 60 and 30 tons each, besides 160 tons Giant Crane.

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TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "WADADOCK," KOBÉ.  
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Max. Breadth of Ship taken in ... 23 " 28 " "  
Max. Draft of Ship taken in ... 23 " 28 " "  
The Salvage Steamer "ARIMA MARU," Pumping capacity per hour 3,000 tons.

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GRAVING DOCK.  
Length on Keel Blocks ... 368 feet 0 inch.  
Breadth at Entrance on bottom ... 58 " 0 " "  
Depth of Water on Blocks at Spring Tide ... 25 " 7 " "  
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THE NAGASAKI, KOBÉ AND HIKOSHIMA DOCKYARDS  
are closely connected with each other, enabling them to co-operate in the prompt execution  
of work and to suit the convenience of customers.  
Any Orders will be promptly attended to and Estimates sent on application. [97]

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STEAM RAISING, FORGING, STEEL MAKING, SHIPS,  
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HIGHEST **FIREBRICKS** GRADE  
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TELEPHONE NO. 1030.  
**DODWELL & CO., LTD.,**  
Hongkong, 1st October, 1914. AGENTS. [44]

## SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY.

TRAVERSING THE NEWEST AND MOST INTERESTING COUNTRY  
OPENED TO THE TOURIST AND HOLIDAY-MAKER.

THE SHORTEST, QUICKEST, AND CHEAPEST ROUTE BETWEEN THE  
FAR EAST AND EUROPE IS STILL VIA THE  
SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY.

Time-Table from May 1st, 1915, until Further Notice.

Owing to the War the THIRICE-WEEKLY EXPRESS TRAIN SERVICE has been  
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of excellently equipped Dining and First and Second Class Sleeping Cars, is operated between  
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and "KOBÉ MARU" (each equipped with wireless telegraph) as follows:

| NORTH BOUND.                         |                                      |                                      |                                      | SOUTH BOUND.                         |                                      |                                      |                                      |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1st Class Train                      | 2nd Class Train                      | 3rd Class Train                      | 4th Class Train                      | 1st Class Train                      | 2nd Class Train                      | 3rd Class Train                      | 4th Class Train                      |
| Changchun (S.M.R. Station) to Dairen | Changchun (S.M.R. Station) to Dairen | Changchun (S.M.R. Station) to Dairen | Changchun (S.M.R. Station) to Dairen | Dairen to Changchun (S.M.R. Station) | Dairen to Changchun (S.M.R. Station) | Dairen to Changchun (S.M.R. Station) | Dairen to Changchun (S.M.R. Station) |
| May 25th                             | May 26th                             | May 27th                             | May 28th                             | May 25th                             | May 26th                             | May 27th                             | May 28th                             |
| 7.00 a.m.                            | 10.00 a.m.                           | 1.00 p.m.                            | 4.00 p.m.                            | 7.00 a.m.                            | 10.00 a.m.                           | 1.00 p.m.                            | 4.00 p.m.                            |

\* Russian Train Time is 25 minutes faster than the S.M.R. Time.  
The above fares do not include the Express Train Berth Fee.  
To the daily train leaving Dairen at 8 p.m. for Changchun and that leaving Chang-  
chun at 11.20 a.m. for Dairen a Compartment Car has been attached, on which First-Class  
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**MINING DEPARTMENT.**  
**SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY CO., DAIREN.**  
[468]

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The Holy Flower, by Rider Haggard.  
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at Greatly Reduced Prices. [14]

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3,270 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL.

THE BEST SUMMER RESORT IN JAPAN.

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Guides for the Ascent of the Volcano Asama.  
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Phone No. 22, KARUIZAWA.  
**K. SATO,**  
Proprietor and Manager. [518]

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PRICES AND PARTICULARS FROM—

**WM. STEWART & CO.,**

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,

SOLE REPRESENTATIVES.

Hongkong, 1st December, 1914. [53]

## WM. STEWART & CO.

**TIMBER MERCHANTS, MEASURERS, AND TIMBER EXPERTS.**  
5, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

**IMPORTERS** of Teak, Hardwoods, Oregon Pine and Japanese Oak in Logs and  
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Teak and Hardwood supplied Machine Sawn to any Dimensions.  
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The attention of Architects, Civil Engineers and Contractors is directed to the  
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Prices and Samples on application.  
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Hongkong, 2nd May, 1914. [51]

## THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LIMITED.

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Codes used: A.B.C. 4th and 5th Editions, Lieber's, Scott's, A1, and Watkins's.

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Every description of repair work undertaken. A large assortment of material  
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Every description of warehousing, Custom-house, brokerage and insurance under-  
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Mooring Basin, 600 feet by 180 feet by 25 feet deep, adjoining the docks and warehouses. [112]

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### THE HONGKONG HOTEL

AND  
**GRILL ROOM.**

J. H. TAGGART,  
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HOTEL LAUNDRY MEETS ALL STEAMERS.

Telephone: No. 373.

Tel. Address: "VICTORIA."

FRANK L. COOKE,  
Manager. [39]

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Queen's Road Central.

A FIRST-CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE  
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Orchestra renders selections from 5.30 p.m.  
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TOURIST HOTEL. Unrivalled for  
Comfort, Health and Convenience. Telephone  
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Fifteen Minutes from Principal Landing  
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Runner meets Steamers.

P. O. PEUSTER,  
Manager. [99]

### THE NEW MACAU HOTEL.

THIS LARGE and ROOMY HOTEL  
is now OPENED under new  
MANAGEMENT. The place has been re-  
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Situated on the Praia Grande facing the sea,  
a cool breeze is enjoyed all the year round.  
LARGE and COMFORTABLE DINING  
ROOM facing the sea. Cuisine under  
experienced supervision. Terms moderate.  
For further particulars, apply to—  
THE MANAGER,  
Macau

Tel. Add "Phoenix" Macau.  
1st February, 1915. [37]

### THE VICTORIA HOTEL

AND  
**GRILL ROOM.**  
ON THE BRITISH CONCESSION, SHAMSEEN,  
CANTON.

THE ONLY EUROPEAN HOTEL  
IN CANTON.

A la Carte Grill Room.  
Dining Room seating 200 guests.  
Elegant Lounge and Foyer.  
Social Hall and Music Rooms.  
Private Dining Rooms.  
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Smoking and Reading Rooms.  
Private Bar and Billiard Room.  
Roof Garden.

Under the Management of Mr. and Mrs.  
G. E. EYLES. [466]



ESTIMATIONS

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NEW MODEL OVERSTRUNG.

GUARANTEED

for

FIVE YEARS.

INSPECTION INVITED.

S. Moutrie &amp; Co., Ltd.

[31-1]

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LAW WORK A SPECIALITY.

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ALLSOPP'S

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SOLE AGENTS:

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OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE.

SOLE AGENTS:

MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA

HONGKONG.

[38]

"MONTERRAT" Lemon Juice is cooling, delicious and healthful. If you want to feel your best during the hot weather drink it every day.

## MARRIAGES BETWEEN AMERICANS AND CHINESE.

CHINESE WOMAN CANNOT TAKE AMERICAN NATIONALITY.

Judge C. S. Lobingier of the U. S. Court for China has handed down his decision in the divorce case brought by John A. Richards against his wife, Mary Paine Richards, a Chinese woman.

The decision is of unusual interest for the reason that Judge Lobingier holds that a Chinese woman by marrying an American does not by that act become an American.

Judge Lobingier in the course of his judgment said:

The first question to be determined is one of jurisdiction. That this Court is authorized to apply and enforce all applicable Acts of Congress, including those relating to divorce, is now well established, and this would ordinarily remove any question as to jurisdiction of the subject matter. On the other hand, the marriage of the defendant, even though of alien birth, would normally change her citizenship to that of her husband, which would likewise give jurisdiction of the person.

The difficulty in the case arises from the fact that the defendant is not of a class "who might herself be lawfully naturalized" in any other way, and therefore could not, under the American law, be naturalized by marriage. The question is whether this fact affects the jurisdiction not merely of the defendant's person (which her voluntary appearance waives) but (since a defendant in this Court must ordinarily be an American citizen) of the subject matter?

If there were an action in personam where pecuniary or other relief were sought directly against the defendant, a different question would be presented. But the American Government has reserved to itself jurisdiction of

All questions in regard to rights, whether of property or person, arising between citizens of the United States in China.

And has endowed its Courts "With all the judicial authority necessary to execute the provisions of such treaties respectively, in regard to civil rights whether of property or persons."

Moreover, it is the general rule that even extraterritorial courts like this have jurisdiction of proceedings in rem regardless of the citizenship of a defendant therein.

"Actions in rem are maintainable where the court has no jurisdiction over the parties, but only over the subject matter."

Now it is settled by a preponderance of authority that a simple action for divorce, without alimony or other personal relief, is a proceeding in rem.

"The res is the status of marriage, legal to the domicile." Hence the prevailing rule gives jurisdiction of such a proceeding to the forum of plaintiff's residence. The residence or citizenship of defendant is considered immaterial; for the purpose of the proceeding is to fix the status of the one who invokes the Court's jurisdiction.

Every State has an undoubted right to determine the status, or domestic and social condition, of the person domiciled within its territory.

This is the doctrine not alone of the American courts but of authorities on private international law as well. One of whom discusses the question as follows:

"What are we to say, however, to the case where one spouse only obtains naturalization in a foreign country, and has himself divorced there? If, as is the case in France, the law does not provide that the naturalization of the husband affects the wife ipso jure, such cases will occur not infrequently. Laurent thinks that such a conflict, supposing that the personal law of the other spouse does not allow divorce on the same conditions, is, from the point of view of positive law, insoluble. He thinks, however, that the State to which the one spouse has gone over, must give him or her a divorce with all its consequences, and as a matter of fact judgments to this effect have been pronounced both by the Courts of First Instance and by the Appeal Courts at Brussels."

Where, as in this case, the Court is an extraterritorial one, citizenship as well as residence on the part of the plaintiff might be necessary; but here the plaintiff meets that requirement. There seems to be no doubt, consequently, that this Court has jurisdiction of the subject matter.

Under the foregoing doctrine, jurisdiction of defendant's person is not essential, since it is affected indirectly if at all by the rule sought and granted. The main purpose of the action being the determination of plaintiff's status. That of defendant is left to be fixed by the law and Courts of defendant's domicile. Accordingly, most American tribunals regularly take jurisdiction where the service of process upon the defendant is constructive only, and effected by publication. In this case, however, the defendant was not only served with a summons within the Court's territorial jurisdiction, but has voluntarily appeared and submitted herself thereto. That, alone, has been considered sufficient to confer jurisdiction upon a court of such a character as this.

The ground set forth in the petition is adultery, and the evidence in support thereof appears to be conclusive. Indeed there is disinterested testimony that defendant herself, after seeing the petition, stated that it was substantially true. This is a ground for absolute divorce under the Acts of Congress relating to both the District of Columbia and Alaska which we are authorized to enforce.

There being no question of fact in the case, and the Court's jurisdiction being thus established, we must find that the plaintiff is entitled to a decree of divorce a vinculo matrimonii.

It is accordingly considered and decreed that the bonds of matrimony heretofore existing between the plaintiff and defendant be and they hereby are dissolved absolutely. If the defendant were an American citizen we should apply the statute which prohibits remarriage by the guilty spouse. But as we have found that the defendant is an alien, we shall not attempt to impose that restriction nor to require the payment of costs by her, leaving both of these matters to the adjudication of the tribunals of her own country.

[15]

## SECURITY VALUES IN THE BALANCE-SHEET.

A Company Secretary who has to draw up a balance sheet in which Stock Exchange securities appear is faced with a number of new problems under present conditions. In the ordinary way the Official List is a good enough guide to the realisable value of investments, but in these days of minimum prices for high-class stocks and the absence of a market for some others, which are in normal times negotiable at any rate somewhere near their List prices, nominal quotations really mean nothing. The lead usually given by auditors is non-existent at the present time; auditors mostly contenting themselves by remarking that "no valuation of the investments is possible under present conditions."

But anybody responsible for the preparation of a balance sheet just now will hardly feel that the question ought to be left at this point. The securities may be left at the value at which they stood in the previous balance sheet or they may be taken at July 30th prices; in either case they cannot be realised at their value. Should an allowance for further possible depreciation be made, and what should be the considerations which determine its amount? Very much must depend upon the purpose served by the holding of the investments. Even in normal times, though it would be financially unsound to carry investments in a balance sheet at more than their realisable values if they were held as a means of providing funds by their sale or by depositing them as security for a loan, it is quite arguable that there is no soundness involved in disregarding realisable value where investments are held purely for the sake of income and that income has not been impaired either actually or even prospectively. A Trustee is under no obligation to use the income from a trust fund under his control to make good any depreciation which may have occurred in its capital value; such a proceeding where the trust fund is wholly invested in authorised securities would obviously be absurd.

Hence such concerns as investment trust companies are fully justified in the course they take in normal times. They make no secret of the fact that the value of their investments, though it should and does in most cases have some influence, is by no means paramount in determining the dividend to be distributed. They make a valuation of their securities mainly for the benefit of their stockholders, who like to calculate what their stock would be worth upon the basis of a distribution of assets, quite oblivious of the fact that this has nothing to do with the objects of the company's formation. This year they have merely prepared their balance sheets as usual with investments "at cost or under" or whatever formula they use habitually, and have told their shareholders that a valuation cannot be made. Other people are not in a position to do this. Banks, for instance, hold their investments as realisable assets against their demand liabilities; that these assets, so far as the time being "frozen up" is beside the point, in time they must realise, and what value? Obviously if further depreciation is going to occur provision ought to be made for it as soon as possible. Consequently the banks are either setting aside special depreciation reserves or are carrying forward larger sums which will be available if they are required, for the purpose of writings in the ordinary way have to certify to their balance sheets the investments in the value stated therein, but this year the Board of Trade has allowed them to take the prices of December 31st, 1913. Some of them have used July 30th, 1914, prices and even 30th June prices, instead, so as to make their figures appear a trifle more up to date, but it is immaterial what date is taken for all the guidance it is to future values. In the United States the insurance companies have been authorised to use official quotations for June 30th, 1914, "except in those cases where it should appear that, by reason of subsequent occurrences affecting the intrinsic worth of particular securities, such quotations would not fairly represent the actual value of such securities under normal conditions."

The Superintendent of the New York Insurance Department seems to be very well satisfied with this ruling, but it is difficult to see that it does anything more than shelve the question of any general depreciation there may be, until some other time. Events of course may justify this principle, but merely to ignore possible depreciation in the future when it undoubtedly exists at the present time does not seem to be the soundest way of dealing with a difficult matter. The New York ruling, it should be noted, applies to all classes of insurance companies. A life insurance company keeps its funds invested merely for the sake of the income from them which it takes into account against future liabilities, and has to dispose of investments at all. Therefore, as long as it can show a rate of interest earned on them in excess of the rate it has assumed it will receive, its position need not become unsound unless it has to wind up for some reason. A fire insurance company, on the other hand, keeps an invested reserve in order to be in a position to meet any special demand on its resources such as would follow a great conflagration. This possibility must always enter into the financial arrangements of a fire insurance company and it ought not therefore to value its assets at more than they would fetch if it had to realise them for the purpose of paying claims.

If therefore securities are owned as "cash assets" they ought to be written down somewhat drastically in order to conserve resources in case of emergency, but if they are only held for income there is no reason why any departure need be made from normal practice. There is a strong inducement in the ordinary way not to write down investments when it is believed that they may recover, for auditors, while they have a habit of calling attention to any depreciation in them,

will not allow them to be written up again if they appreciate, although the appreciation may be realised by selling them; thus a temptation to sell them occurs which otherwise would not exist. A way out of the difficulty is to set up a depreciation reserve among the liabilities instead of putting the investments at a reduced figure in the assets; then if the investments appreciate, the necessity for the depreciation reserve disappears, and the auditors cannot object to its being used for some other purpose.

Nobody of course can forecast the probable course of the market for securities of the class known as "gilt-edged" after the war is over and the question of writing them down at the present time arises from a wholesome desire to "be on the safe side," a rule which fortunately has always been the guiding principle of our great banks and insurance companies. "Depreciation" has been the most unpleasant reality of the past ten years or so for all connected with those and similar institutions, but hope has never flagged that the tide would turn some day. Twenty years ago, however, the story was a very different one; then the problem was the appreciation of investments. Some of the most far-sighted of financial students saw no prospect other than a continual fall in the rate of interest to be obtained on good security and were much exercised in their minds regarding the problem of finding investments that were worth while. If the war is followed by a pause in the rate of the world's development it is possible that the depreciation question may solve itself too; but for the time being it exists and has to be faced by making balance sheets as healthy as possible. From the Journal of the Chartered Institute of Secretaries.

Queen Elizabeth, London, Lord Nelson, Infatigable, Majestic, Prince George, Cornwallis, Triumph, Albion, Euryalus, Dartmouth, Dublin, Antheist, Sapphire.

## GERMAN FICTION.

LIES ABOUT HILL 60.

Headlines in German newspapers show how the German General Staff, by false reports of the fighting around Ypres, led the Germans to proclaim it as another glorious victory over the British. Not content with lies of its own, the Staff has issued the following bulletin accusing the British War Office of untruth:

"Foreign countries are being flooded from apparently official French and English sources with triumphant news of alleged successes by our forces in the western theatre of war. All these contentions are simply invented. To contradict them in detail is not worth while. It suffices to compare them with the official German war reports."

The *Tägliche Rundschau*, the Berlin military and naval organ, prints a fictitious list of English and French naval losses in the Dardanelles. In addition to the sinking of the *Irresistible*, *Ocean*, *Edin*, and *Dumont*, Germans are blantly led to believe that the following warships (whose displacement, armament, and speed are given in each case, in order to emphasise the gravity of the "damage") have been more or less put out of action:

Queen Elizabeth, London, Lord Nelson, Infatigable, Majestic, Prince George, Cornwallis, Triumph, Albion, Euryalus, Dartmouth, Dublin, Antheist, Sapphire.

## FILLING THE GERMAN CHEST

A HUNT FOR "GOLD BULLETS."

The Berlin correspondent of the *New York Times* sends a picturesque description of the frantic hunt for stray gold which, it is claimed, has brought in the equivalent of over 40 millions sterling to the Imperial War Chest.

The movement to provide the Kaiser's Government with "gold bullets" was started by Frau von Borsig, the wife of a well-known captain of industry, who, in two weeks, collected 600 golden coins from the inhabitants of two Brandenburg villages. Her success encouraged a legion of collectors all over the Empire. One miller offered all of war wheat flour for every gold piece brought to him by December 31st, to be exchanged for paper. He collected 23,000 sterling. Newspapers offered prizes for each 4,000 gold coins. One newspaper exchanged in this way 230,000.

Soon all the school-children were engaged in the business of exchanging notes for gold coin, to be delivered to the Reichsbank, their reward being a holiday for each aggregate of 4,000. Patriotic associations took up the cry, and decorated the collector of every 210 sterling with an iron cross, while moving-picture establishments and even publichouses granted reduced prices in return for gold. Hundreds of thousands of postal cards were circulated explaining why it must be considered a patriotic duty to exchange gold for paper, the result being that every one dutifully sent all the gold coins in his possession to the Reichsbank, receiving in return new bank-notes.

## A WIFE'S VISIT TO THE FRONT.

FRENCH CAPTAIN'S CRIME.

In Paris, on April 11th the trial took place by Court-martial of Captain Hérail, of the 11th Hussars, on a charge of murdering his wife. The story is a tragedy of the most heart-rending sort. Captain Hérail was an excellent officer and a devoted husband. His wife was even more devoted to him; her affection was, in fact, so great that it continually interfered with his military duties.

In November, Captain Hérail, after having fought through the Lorraine campaign, was ordered with his regiment to Compiègne. His wife immediately came up to see him from Narbonne, where she was staying. There were orders that no officers' wives should be allowed in the town, and Captain Hérail's colonel twice reminded him that these orders must be obeyed. Captain Hérail begged his wife to leave, but she refused. He received a fortnight's imprisonment on account of his wife's continued presence, and his recommendation for the Legion of Honour was cancelled. Still she refused to go, saying that the military authorities had no right to order her about.

On December 14 the colonel went to the house where Captain Hérail and his wife were staying and told him that if his wife did not leave at once he would be Court-martialled. Captain Hérail went into the next room to tell his wife that she must go. A minute or two passed, then the colonel heard three revolver shots and, rushing into the room, found Mme. Hérail lying dead. Her husband had shot her.

During the painful cross-examination of the trial Captain Hérail repeatedly broke down. Obviously overwhelmed with grief, he aroused the pity of the whole Court. One after another his brother officers testified to his high character and ability. Finally, Maître Henri Robert, the celebrated barrister, in an impassioned speech, pleaded for a lenient view of the case reading in conclusion a letter written to him by the mother of the murdered woman herself imploring him to do what he could for her son-in-law.

Amid the sobbing of the audience the Judge pronounced his acquittal.

The *Matin* publishes the following details about the length of front on which the Allied Armies are fighting:—

In the West the French occupy a front of 543 miles, the British 314 miles, the Belgians 173 miles, making altogether 592 miles. In the East our Russian Allies have to hold a line extending over 3800 miles, while in the South the Serbians and Montenegrins cover 2182 miles. This brings the entire length of the fighting fronts up to the enormous total of 1,667 miles.

## GERMAN STATE AID FOR BABIES.

250,000,000 ANNUAL GRANT.

Military babies, as distinguished from war babies, have long been a recognised feature of German life. There are hundreds of unmarried mothers in every German garrison town and university town.

Germany is now debating the war-baby problem. The semi-official *Cologne Gazette* of April 19th publishes a pertinent article from the *German Criminal Law Gazette* dealing with the question of State aid for large families of children. The writer, a distinguished Breslau jurist, in view of the loss to the country of so many men, pleads for radical measures to maintain Germany's million-a-year birth-rate.

The Fatherland's need for babies, now greater than ever, he declares, cannot be met by "half-way" measures such as facilitating marriage of State employees, liberalising divorce laws, or penalising bachelors. He says small families are the dangerous vogue in Germany and elsewhere, principally because of parents' fear of the high cost of raising several children under modern conditions. The jurist then says:—

"The fate of nations, particularly the future of our own people, rests in the nursery. If there is any means of embarking a decreasing birth-rate at all, the one thing that can be done is that the State shall assume the cost of raising children on the most comprehensive and generous scale. The problem, especially on its financial side, is a gigantic one, but it is in no respect incapable of solution. It has been estimated that 250,000,000 a year would be required. That is hardly a tenth of what the war has already cost Germany. But this sum, or even a larger one, simply must be found, because the vitality of the German nation is at stake and no other means for permanently meeting the emergency are available. The war is doing much to emphasise the urgent necessity of grappling with this issue on thorough-going and magnificent lines."

The *Cologne Gazette* comments significantly:—"The author of this proposal seems to under-estimate its financial magnitude. The immediate costs of the war now and to come, as so vast and will exhaust the tax-paying power of the nation that a 250,000,000 grant for children-raising will hardly be possible."



## PEKING NOTES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PEKING, May 19th.

## THE CRISIS.

It is somewhat of an experience to have lived through the period covered by the presentation of an Ultimatum with all the terrible consequences that it suggests and its acceptance by the weak but indignant recipient. From the time that it became known that China's reply was not acceptable to the Japanese Government, and that an Ultimatum was inevitable, excitement ran high. The Chinese were extremely indignant, and bellicose speeches were the order of the day, but fortunately the decision did not rest with the man in the street, and the wisdom and discretion of the Government has secured a peaceful settlement. When it was suggested on Friday that the authorities were weakening and that they would submit to the demands, the better class of Chinese seemed to suffer much mental anguish, and many of them declared to foreign friends that they were ashamed to be a Chinese. This feeling was particularly acute when rumours were circulated that China would give way before the Ultimatum was presented, but when it was learned that the Government had remained firm, more satisfaction was expressed, because it was felt that the Government had done all that they could do in the circumstances.

Naturally the exodus of Japanese from the capital and from all parts of the country towards the coast contributed to the excitement, and it says much for the control exercised in Peking that no regrettable incident occurred to embarrass the Government or complicate the situation. When the Chinese reply to the Ultimatum was returned in the early hours of Sunday morning the relief felt in every circle was profound, and though the Chinese Press expressed their indignation and the populace felt the indignity to which their country had been subjected, there was a general readiness to accept the situation as it was and hope for the best, a hope which is founded on the belief in the good intentions and kindly offices of the Powers. That Japan will in due course be forced to depart from her present aggressive methods towards China is firmly believed by most of the Chinese in the capital and doubtless elsewhere. Whatever Japan may have gained in respect of the concessions, she has lost the goodwill of the Chinese, a loss which cannot be measured by mere falling off in the trade between the two countries.

## A NEW WORD.

As the outbreak of the war introduced several new words to the Chinese vocabulary, not the least important being the word "moratorium," so the recent crisis has made the Chinese learn the new word "ultimatum." It was interesting to note that among English-speaking Chinese the English word was used, and it was explained that the Chinese had no equivalent term in their own language.

## THE NATIONAL SALVATION FUND.

The movement known as the National Salvation Fund has received a flip by the pressure applied by Japan to China, and it is possible that it may reach dimensions surprising to the foreigners who have grown accustomed to the failure of previous attempts at national subscriptions or national loans. Exceptions have, of course, been provided by the First Domestic Loan, and probably also by the Second Internal Loan. However, this particular movement, which originated in Shanghai, has struck the right note at the right time in Chinese sentiment, and as glowing accounts have informed us, all classes of the population, from the modern Oriental Croesus to the most indigent beggar, have shown their willingness to assist, the former with handsome subscriptions and the latter with small sums which, like the widow's mite, represent their all. The mass meeting held at the Central Park, Peking, on Tuesday, in furtherance of this fund attracted a huge gathering, whose patriotism was fired by speeches from stump orators and even by speeches from a boy and a girl. Contributions flowed in, in large and small amounts, and something like \$200,000 was promised on that occasion, of which \$60,000 was paid in cash, but the total actually raised in the capital itself is practically a million dollars, a sum which it is confidently expected will be doubled before the end of the present year. If the other centres respond with the same enthusiasm there is every likelihood of the minimum of fifty millions being raised which the promoters anticipate is the smallest necessary to attempt to carry out the programme of building an arsenal, or training an army, and a navy, or establishing factories. In referring to these commercial terms "and/or" should be used, as the promoters hope to undertake all the three objects mentioned.

## ANTI-GERMAN FEELING.

The resentment against Germans has been intensified by the sinking of the *Lusitania* and the unimpaired celebrations of the "triumph" on the part of Germans here and in Tientsin. In the latter port the feeling has become so strong that the *Peking* and *Tientsin Times* advocate that the time has arrived to deal with German concessions being used as centres of intrigue.

## OPIMUM SUPPRESSION.

Presidential mandates have come to be regarded as more than Chinese edicts written in classic language, and therefore it is doubly interesting that, at a time like the present, when the fate of the country trembled in the balance, as it were, that the President should continue his attention to the work of internal reform which has proceeded under his auspices. On Tuesday he issued a mandate which reviewed the progress made in the direction of suppressing the opium evil, and after testifying to the assistance given by foreign friends in this matter, he urged the Chang-chun and the officials of Shensi, the one province in which the poppy is still cultivated, to use their best endeavours to ensure the disappearance of the poppy and the elimination of the habit, thereby freeing China for ever of the opium curse. Possibly we shall hear in due course that the British Government has declared several other provinces as opium free.

TRADE OF HONGKONG.  
GENERALLY QUIET TONE.

The following statistics have been taken from the fortnightly price current and market report of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce:—

## OPIMUM.

Stocks on May 20th were 522 Patna, 230 Benares, 544 Malwa and 302 Persian and Turkish. The exports during the interval to Shanghai, etc., were 32 Patna, 7 Benares, and 72 Persian and Turkish. In unrefined Bengal opium the stocks on May 22nd were 184 Patna and 61 Benares. No opium was boiled by Government monopoly and there were no exportations. In the Bengal market the absence of fresh business is still the ruling feature and values are unaltered:—Patna, New \$9,325.00, Old \$9,200.00, V. Old \$9,100.00, Benares, New, \$9,000.00, Old \$8,925.00, V. Old \$8,825.00. Malwa market.—His continued extremely quiet and quotations are unchanged as follows:—New to 3 years drug, \$8,300.00. Old \$8,400.00.

## EXPORTS.

The dispute in connection with the Feather taxes has been settled. The Guild pays annually a fixed sum of a few hundred dollars against 1 per cent. *ad valorem*, as suggested by badly advised Government officers. There is no market whatever and prices are on the downward grade. A small business is doing in Ginger, but nothing is doing in Galangal. Cassia Oil is weak and there is no business to report. About 100 tons of peanuts have been booked this week. A small business is reported in Wood Oil, but there is no business in Soy. Human Hair is quoted at prices per pound per f.o.b. Hongkong. There is nothing doing in Quicksilver, Saigon Cassia or Gall Nuts. As to Yunnan Tin, the market is quiet and there are no sales to report.

## IMPORTS.

Notwithstanding the improvement in the value of raw material, importers of Cotton Yarn have been anxious sellers and prices have receded \$2/3 per bale, resulting in a small business. Quotations are:—No. 10s at \$76/101. No. 12s at \$84/100. No. 16s at \$96/114. No. 20s at \$92/125. Arrivals, 8,000 bales. Sales, 3,000 bales. Shipments, nil. Unsold stock, 48,000 bales. Bargains, 18,000 bales. There is nothing to report with regard to Woollens. As to Metals, there has been small business passing in Nails, Tinplates and Cuttings, and there are further enquiries, but it is difficult to come to terms. Prices are firm and continue to rise, the freight difficulty at Home being a large factor on the upward movement of prices. Prices locally are nominal. Tinplates are lower on account of heavy arrivals, but are firmly held. There is nothing doing in Yellow Metal. There are no stocks of Pepper, Camphor or Window Glass, and no sales of Coal of any importance are reported. The Sugar market is steady. As to Saltpetre, there are no sales and no stocks, and the market is declining.

The American market has slightly declined for export grades, but trade for the Orient is still stagnant.

In the local market country demand is nil and east markets are mostly over. Stocks.—Local prices are far below replacing cost and stocks are large. Quotations:

|          |       |                      |
|----------|-------|----------------------|
| Patents  | ..... | \$1.00/4.80 per bag. |
| Cut Offs | ..... | 3.20/3.30            |
| Straight | ..... | 3.10/3.20            |

## THE CALL TO THE COLOURS.

## A CIVIL SERVICE BALLY.

The *Times* says:—We learn that an immediate appeal is about to be made to all recruitable members of the Civil Service to join the Colours. It is pointed out that such a step was not feasible during the early stages of the war, the depletion of the staffs in the Government offices being too great. Since that time there has been a steady building up and work is now proceeding on settled lines.

## COMPANY MEETING.

## HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

The twenty-sixth ordinary general meeting of the Hongkong Electric Company, Limited, was held at the offices of the Company on Saturday at noon, Mr. J. W. C. Bonnar presiding. Others present were: The Hon. Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., the Hon. Mr. D. Landale, Mr. S. H. Dodwell, directors; the Hon. Mr. E. Shellin, Messrs. A. Rodger, J. McCubbin, G. W. Sewell, A. H. M. da Silva, Leung Yan Po, O. Baptista, L. E. Ozario, Leung Wing Sang, T. So Hing and Mr. F. Graham, manager.

The notice convening the meeting having been read,

The CHAIRMAN said:—The result of the year's working must, I think, be considered very satisfactory, as notwithstanding a reduction in charge for current since 1st May, 1914 (say, ten months), we are able to show an increase in net profit for the year of \$34,000. This result has only been obtained by an increased demand for current for lighting and power.

The reduction in the price of current for power to five cents to restricted hour consumers, using it between the hours of 6.30 p.m. and 9 p.m. the following day, has proved a success, the number of units used for power for the year ending February 28th, 1915, being 171,028, as against 95,876 for the previous year, and the total horse-power in motors connected to our mains on February 28th was 370 h.p., against 142 on February 28th last year, and this year we have already added another 110 h.p.

At the beginning of the war we lost a fair number of consumers, but in spite of that on February 28th, 1915, we had 6,539 consumers as against 5,166 on February 28th last year.

The balance available for appropriation is \$413,375.66, and I trust you will approve of the directors' recommendation for dealing with same. The dividend is increased by 2 per cent, and ample allowances is made for depreciation of plant and adding substantially to Reserve.

We have not forgotten the staff, and recommend a bonus of 10 per cent. on their salaries.

There is one item in the accounts to which I must refer—bad debts \$70,048.32. This is an exceptionally large amount and is made up of a number of items, small Chinese consumers who only keep on for a few months and then skip without leaving any trace, also several large amounts in the western end of the city, among Chinese hotels and restaurants. Every care is taken to keep these as low as possible, and I trust we will not have a recurrence of this item to such an extent.

Last year I informed you that your directors were in negotiation for the purchase of a suitable site for a new station, and I am pleased to inform you that in September last we purchased from the Government an area of 125,000 square feet, with a frontage of 250 feet at North Point. Reclamation work is going on and we trust the site will be ready for erecting the station and laying down plant in March or April, 1916. I may here state that the question of a new site and new plans has been before your directors ever since Mr. Graham's return from leave in the spring of 1913, and plans were prepared then. Delay, however, took place, as we were unable to obtain a suitable site until last year. Immediately the site was settled on, Mr. Graham proceeded to London, and after going thoroughly into the question with Messrs. Price, Carlow & Snell, the well-known consulting engineers, of the most up-to-date plan of laying out the station and most efficient machinery, returned with plans and tenders. These have been carefully considered by your directors, and tenders have been accepted for two 1,500 k.w. steam turbine alternators, 3 Badcock and Wilcox boilers and steelwork for the buildings, and also for buoys and coal handling plant.

When considering the new station, the question of changing our system was also gone carefully into, and it has been decided to alter same from single phase 75-cycles to three-phase 50 cycles. When our present system was installed, the first named periodicity was a quite up-to-date one, but with the advance of the times a lower periodicity and 3 phase system is found to be more economical and efficient generally. This change will cost a considerable sum, nearly \$200,000, but we estimate that this will be made up by our being able to purchase plant, cable, etc., at lower prices than if we kept to the old system. The cost of same will not be a charge on capital expenditure, but can be met out of reserve, to which account you will see we are placing another \$70,000

this year. When all these additions and alterations are made, we will have an up-to-date station and system, which I think will compare more than favourably with any in the East. It will not be necessary this year to issue fresh capital, as the bulk of the expenditure to be paid under these additions will not fall due until next year. I think I have covered the ground fairly well, but if any shareholder desires to ask any questions, I shall be pleased to answer them to the best of my ability, after the adoption of the report and accounts have been duly proposed and seconded.

The Hon. Mr. SHELLIN—Mr. Chairman and gentlemen.—The directors are again to be congratulated on a very excellent report. We have had increased dividend, and the same liberal provision continues to be made for depreciation. This is a sound policy and must commend itself to the shareholders. I have very much pleasure in seconding the motion for the adoption of the report and accounts.

There were no questions, and the motion was carried.

Messrs. S. H. Dodwell and J. W. C. Bonnar were re-elected directors, on the proposition of Mr. McCUBBIN, seconded by Mr. SEWELL.

Mr. C. Bernard Brown was again appointed auditor at a remuneration of \$400, on the motion of Mr. RODGER, seconded by Mr. DA SILVA.

The CHAIRMAN—That is all the business, gentlemen.—I thank you for your attendance. Dividend warrants will be ready on Tuesday.

## REMEDY FOR PLAGUE.

Some time ago Commissionary Booth Tucker, of the Salvation Army, brought before the notice of the public the success achieved by the treatment of plague with iodine. The experiment has proved most satisfactorily beneficial, and the Government of the Punjab has now recognized its efficacy and adopted the iodine cure as the best remedy for plague. The following circular has been issued by the Punjab Plague Department, giving simple and definite instructions as to how the remedy is to be used:—

- 1.—Absolute rest, lying down in bed in the largest and most airy room in the house, with doors and windows open, or in the shade outside, if the weather is fine.
- 2.—Take liquid diet.
- 3.—Drink plain cold water when thirsty. It is a cruel and fatal mistake not to give a thirsty plague patient plenty of cold water to drink.
- 4.—Take one drop of tincture of iodine in half an ounce of water, every two hours (patient should not be disturbed from sleep to take medicine).
- 5.—Paint bubbles with tincture of iodine twice a day, morning and evening. No other medicine whatever should be given.
- 6.—Tincture of iodine can be obtained free from Officers on Plague duty or from any dispensary.

## THE HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. A. CHAPMAN, V.D.

## PARADES.

1.—Parades for Monday, 24th inst., nil.

## DETAILS.

2.—On duty at Headquarters.

From 7 a.m. 24th to 7 a.m. 25th inst.—

No. 2 Section Scouts Co.

From 7 a.m. 24th to 7 a.m. 26th inst.

No. 3 Section Scouts Co.

At Gun Club Hill, Kowloon.

On duty for week ending on the morning of 29th inst.—No. 1 Sec. Art. Bat'y.

and Left Section, M. G. Co.

Officer on duty, Lieut. Ross.

At Kowloon (Detention Camp).

On duty for week ending on the morning of 29th inst.—H.K.V.R.

Orderly Officer for week ending on the morning of 29th inst.—Lieut. C. Smith.

Orderly Sergeant for week ending on the morning of the 29th inst.—Corpl. J. F. Gross.

G. E. SEWELL, Capt.,

Adjutant, H.K.V.C.

## POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

It is notified that Prizes have been given

for the following results at the Musketry

Meeting:—

Championship: by Mr. E. H. Sharp.

K. C.

Championship, Runner-up: by Mr. G. Hastings.

Inter-Platoon 3-Men

Team Shoot: by Mr. Eldon Foster.

Best Shot in Chinese Company: by Mr. J. M. Wong.

Best Shot in Class A,

Chinese Company: by Mr. Wong

Kwong Tin.

Best Shot in Class B,

Chinese Company: by Mr. F. C.

Mow Fung.

Best Shot in Class A,

Portuguese Company: by Mr. Leo

d'Almeida.

Best Shot in Class A,

Indian Company: by Mr. F. C.

Jepkin.

Members of all ranks are warned that the

musketry practice arranged for these

two days is a part of the course, which

every member is bound to fire under the

Police Reserve Ordinance, and that

leave of absence must be obtained, and

must be applied for only in special

circumstances.

F. C. JENKIN,

A. S. R. (Reserve).

## INTIMATIONS

LANE,  
CRAWFORD & Co.

## SUMMER FURNISHINGS

JUST TO HAND.

## CASEMENT CLOTHS

WITH COLOURED BORDERS.  
INEXPENSIVE, Dainty AND EFFECTIVE.

## BOLTON SHEETINGS

AND

## PLAIN CASEMENT CLOTHS

IN A VARIETY OF SHADES.

## SUN FAST AND TUB FAST

WIDE RANGE OF BORDERS TO MATCH.

## CRETONNES, LINENS

## AND TAFETAS.

## PLAIN, FIGURED AND

## SPOT CURTAIN

## MUSLINS.

RING UP 1741 FOR RANGE OF PATTERNS.

## LANE, CRAWFORD &amp; CO.

## THEATRE ROYAL.

## EMPIRE DAY!

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

MONDAY, MAY 24th,

## HENRY DALLAS

R. B. SALISBURY'S CO.

## "THE QUANTS"

## "ALL BRITISH" PROGRAMME.

DOORS OPEN 8.30 P.M. COMMENCE 9.15 P.M.

BOX PLAN open to-day at the HONGKONG  
HOTEL, from 10 to 5 p.m.

PRICES ... .. \$3. \$2 AND \$1.

Hongkong, 24th May, 1915.

WESTMINSTER SMOKING  
MIXTURE.

\$1.00

per 1/2 lb. tin.



\$1.00

per 1/2 lb. tin.

It is a delightfully cool and finely flavoured Tobacco and it has the great advantage of keeping dry during this hot and damp weather. There are many smokers in Hongkong and the ports of South China who give up pipe smoking as soon as the damp and foggy weather sets in, as their pipes become foul. If they will try a tin of this carefully blended Mixture they will find they can enjoy their pipes with a perfect comfort as they do in the cool and dry season.

SOLD BY—

HONGKONG CIGAR STORE,  
A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,  
KELLY & WALSH, Ltd.,  
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,  
VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 15th May, 1915.

[407]



## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## THE CATHAY TRUST, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Office No. 10, Canton Road, Shanghai, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of May, 1915, at 4.30 p.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts for the twelve months ended 30th April, 1915. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 22nd to the 26th instant, both dates inclusive. By Order of the Board of Directors, J. A. WATTE & Co., Ltd., Secretaries and General Managers. [598]

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED), TO-MORROW (TUESDAY), the 25th May, 1915, at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, A QUANTITY OF WINES, ETC., ETC. As follows:— PORT, SHERRY, CLARETS, BURGUNDY, WHITE WINES, HOCK AND MOSELLE BRANDY, CHAMPAGNE, ETC., ETC. Also, Several Cases INDIAN CHUTNEY to be sold in small lots. And about 8,000 CIGARS in good condition. Terms:—As usual. HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers. Hongkong, 24th May, 1915. [599]

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from M. D. DUBRANO, Esq. (Consul for Peru), to sell by Public Auction, ON WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY, the 26th and 27th May, 1915, commencing each day at 2.30 p.m., at his residence, Windsor Lodge, Austin Road, Kowloon, THE WHOLE OF HIS VERY VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

COMPRISING:— UPHOLSTERED FURNITURE BY WM. POWELL, AND LAMP, ORNAMENT (PRACTICALLY NEW), MASSIVE BLACK-WOOD AND CHERRYWOOD CABINETS, ARM-CHAIR, CARD TABLES, FIRE SCREENS, ETC., REVERSIBLE TURKISH AND AXMINSTER CARPETS AND RUGS, A QUANTITY OF CHINESE AND JAPANESE PORCELAIN AND BRONZES, CURTAINS, PAINTINGS, PICTURES, SOLID BRASS FENDERS, FIRE BRASSES, ETC., HANDSOME DINING ROOM SUITE (QUEEN ANNE DESIGN), SUNDRY FINE JAPANESE TEA SERVICES, ETC., TEAKWOOD BED-ROOM SUITES, TWIN-BEDSTEADS, NEW HAIR AND WIRE MATTRESSES, TOILET SETS, LINEN, ETC., BATH-ROOM, PANTRY, AND KITCHEN REQUISITES.

Also, "SINGER" HAND SEWING MACHINE (PRACTICALLY NEW), LARGE AMERICAN ICE CHEST, BERKFIELD FILTER, RUBBER-TYRED RICKSHA IN VERY GOOD CONDITION, SUN BLINDS AND BATTAN FURNITURE. (Full Particulars from Catalogue.) On View from MONDAY, the 24th May. Terms:—Cash. HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers. Hongkong, 24th May, 1915. [590]

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

P.M. S.S. "SIBERIA," FROM SAN FRANCISCO, JAPAN, PORTS AND MANILA.

THE above-mentioned Vessel having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills-of-Lading for counter-signature and take immediate delivery of Cargo from alongside. Cargo impeding discharge will be landed immediately at Consignee's risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board 26th May, at Noon, will be subject to landing charges, and if undelivered 30th May, at 5 p.m., will be subject to both landing and storage charges.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected. All claims and other damaged Cargo will be examined at the above Company's Godown 29th May, at 10 a.m.

No Claims will be entertained unless accompanied by short delivery note or list of exceptions taken at the time of delivery to Consignee and signed for and on behalf of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co.

All Claims must be filed on or before 7th June, otherwise they will not be recognized. R. C. MORTON, Agent. Hongkong, 24th May, 1915. [519]

## FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

## WHIT MONDAY HOLIDAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all FIRE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the Transaction of Public Business TO-DAY (MONDAY), the 24th May. By Order, A. R. LOWE, Secretary. Hongkong, 22nd May, 1915. [598]

## MARINE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

## WHIT MONDAY HOLIDAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all MARINE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the Transaction of Public Business TO-DAY (MONDAY), the 24th May. By Order, A. R. LOWE, Secretary. Hongkong, 22nd May, 1915. [597]

## PUBLIC COMPANIES

## PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, Hongkong, TO-MORROW (TUESDAY), 25th May, 1915, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 30th April, 1915. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 20th instant to the 27th instant, both dates inclusive. JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers. Hongkong, 14th May, 1915. [581]

## THE "STAR" FERRY CO., LTD.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SEVENTEENTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of this Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. J. D. MATHISON & Co., Ltd., on THURSDAY, the 27th May, at 12.30 p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to 30th April, 1915. The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, 22nd, to THURSDAY, 27th instant, inclusive. By Order of the Board of Directors, W. S. BROWN, Secretary. Hongkong, 16th May, 1915. [596]

## HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the COLONIAL (Hongkong) REGISTER of the Company will be Closed from SATURDAY, 1st May, 1915, until SATURDAY, 29th May, 1915, both days inclusive. SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 26th April, 1915. [542]

## BRITISH CONSULAR NOTIFICATION.

BRITISH Subjects residing in the Consular District of Canton are hereby notified that all BRITISH PASSPORTS issued prior to the 5th August, 1914, and held by British Subjects in China will become invalid on the 1st August next.

Holders of such Passports in this Consular District are required to apply to the Undersigned for Fresh Passports on the Official form of application which can be obtained at the Consulate-General. The new form of Passport requires the insertion of a description of the holder. His photograph and signature must also be affixed thereto, and a duplicate copy of the photograph should be provided for retention at the Consulate-General.

Only the Wife and Children under the age of 16 may be included on the Holder's Passport and in such cases the particulars, photograph (in duplicate) and specimen signature of wife, and names, ages and sex of Children, are required to be inserted. All other persons must obtain separate Passports. The fee charged for a Passport will be five shillings.

The new form of Passport will be valid for two years only, but may be renewed for four further periods of two years each. Passports which have been issued since the 5th August, 1914, will be regarded as valid for two years only from the date of their issue. GEORGE KIRKE, Acting Consul-General. H.M. Consulate-General, Canton, 18th May, 1915. [594]

## YOKOHAMA.

## BLUFF HOTEL.

No. 2, BLUFF. HEALTHY LOCATION AND BEAUTIFUL VIEW. EXCELLENT CUISINE AND HOME COMFORT. MODERATE TERMS. [543]

## FRENCH LESSONS.

## G. MOUSSION,

18, MORRISON HILL ROAD. [544]

## NEW CARTRIDGES.

popular English Manufacturers. In all Bore and Size. [545]

## SMOKELESS POWDER and CHILLED SHOT.

From No. 10 to 88SG, at \$6.97 and 17.50 per 100. SPORTING REQUISITES and ALL GUNS in Variety. Inspection Invited. WM. SCHMIDT & Co. Hongkong, 4th February, 1915. [550]

## HOUSES TO LET

## TO LET.

HOUSES in "TORRES BUILDINGS," "ROSE TERRACE" and "DURBAR," Kowloon. Apply to—SPANISH DOMINICAN PROCUSSION. Hongkong, 12th May, 1915. [501]

## TO LET.

A HOUSE at Observatory Villas, Kowloon. Apply to—ARRATTON V. APCAR & Co. Hongkong, 16th March, 1915. [383]

## TO LET.

From 1st March. GODOWN, No. 6, Daddell Street. Apply—A. B. AVASIA, Care of E. PARANAY, No. 1, Daddell Street. Hongkong, 2nd February, 1915. [344]

## TO LET—AT THE PEAK.

NO. 2, STEWART TERRACE, Furnished and newly done up. Apply—H. E. POLLOCK, Prince's Building. Hongkong, 30th January, 1915. [53]

## TO LET.

A HOUSE in Kowloon. Apply—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD. Hongkong, 1st March, 1915. [45]

## TO LET.

66 WINDSOR LODGE, Kimberley Road, Kowloon; 6-Roomed House with Tennis Court. "PENYHURW" Minden Bow, Kowloon, 2-Roomed House with Tennis Court. 2 and 3, MINDEN VILLAS, Kowloon, 5-Roomed Houses with Tennis Court. FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon. FLATS in Nathan Road, Kowloon. A FLAT in Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon. Apply to—HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD. Alexander Buildings. Hongkong, 16th May, 1915. [580]

## TO LET.

HOUSES in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road. OFFICES, facing the Harbour between the Hongkong Club and Post Office. 58, THE PEAK, "THE RETREAT," 21, WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD, GODOWNS, New Prince, Kennedy Town. GODOWNS, at Wanchai Road. Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD. Hongkong, 1st April, 1915. [38]

## TO LET.

OFFICES in St. George's Building, Second Floor, overlooking Harbour. Immediate possession. Apply to—SHEWAN, TOMES & Co. Hongkong, 3rd December, 1914. [39]

## TO LET.

THE GROUND FLOOR of No. 6, DES VUEX ROAD CENTRAL, occupied by Madame Gains, etc. Apply to—DAVID HASBOON & Co., Ltd. Hongkong, 10th February, 1915. [373]

## QUEEN'S BUILDING.

TO LET the South-West portion of the FIRST FLOOR, including Treasury on Ground Floor, lately in occupation of the German Bank. GODOWN, No. 8, Ice House Street. Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD. Hongkong, 1st March, 1915. [35]

## TO LET.

IN ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, VERY CONVENIENT OFFICES and ROOMS, including a Fine Commodious Suite. Apply—SECRETARY, A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd. Hongkong, 23rd October, 1914. [38]

## TO LET.

"BISHOP'S LODGE SOUTH," No. 11, THE PEAK, Unfurnished, 5 Rooms. No. 2, CAMERON VILLAS, 62, THE PEAK (Furnished). "WOODBURY," No. 4, Hankow Road, Kowloon. No. 1, CAMERON VILLAS, No. 51, THE PEAK, Furnished. Immediate possession. No. 3, DES VUEX VILLAS, 52, Mount Kailash, The Peak (Furnished or Unfurnished). No. 25, BELLILIOS TERRACE, with entrance on Conduit Road. No. 27, BELLILIOS TERRACE, with entrance in Conduit Road. In very good order. 3 ROOMS, suitable for Offices, 1st Floor, Queen's Road Central. "WESTWARD HO," Bonham Road. "EGGSHED," No. 124, THE PEAK, Unfurnished (6 Rooms), from 1st May, 1915. "MERION," No. 6, THE PEAK, Unfurnished (6 Rooms). ROOMS in BEACONSFIELD and 55, ELGIN TERRACE. "ROGATE," Austin Road, Kowloon. No. 2, DES VUEX VILLAS, 51, PEAK (Unfurnished). ROOMS, suitable for Offices, on the First Floor of No. 3, Daddell Street. No. 69, THE PEAK (CAMERON VILLAS), Unfurnished (6 Rooms), from 1st May, 1915. Apply to—1st Floor, ALEXANDER BUILDINGS. Hongkong, 24th May, 1915. [43]

## INTIMATION

stands for Excellent, and anyone who drinks our E. PORT, E. SHERRY, E. WHISKY or E. BRANDY can be in no doubt that the letter E signifies excellence of a high order and good value for money. By buying in bulk from the very best firms, and bottling ourselves, we are able to give our customers better value for money than we could by importing the same thing by the case. There is an old saying "Wine mature in bottle, Spirits in cask." That is the reason, *ditto* of our magnificent wine vaults, which challenge comparison with anything of the kind not only in Hongkong but the Far East. There our wines are bottled off soon after they arrive, but our spirits, except for a small stock to meet daily requirements, are kept in wood. That is why our spirits improve in quality, and spirits imported in case do not. Our customers get the benefit of that increment in value, as we charge nothing for it. We cordially invite our customers to pay a visit of inspection to our wine vaults, and satisfy themselves he above is no idle newspaper puff.

## A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LTD.

## WINE &amp; SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 101, DES VUEX ROAD C. LONDON OFFICE: 121, FLEET STREET, E.C.

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MAY 24TH, 1915.

## EMPIRE DAY.

TO-DAY is Empire Day. A month or two ago we observed in both London and certain Colonial papers some little doubt expressed as to the advisability of holding the usual Empire Day celebrations in a year of war. The EARL OF MEATH, the founder of the movement, wrote in answer to an inquiry on the subject: "I can see no valid reason why it should not be observed, as long as it is kept in the proper spirit. Indeed, it appears to me that this is the very year of all others when it should be observed with the gravest solemnity and in the most sober spirit of national devotion. Was not the movement started for the very purpose of arousing all British subjects to a knowledge and appreciation of their duties to the Empire? Was it not hoped thereby to assist towards the consolidation of the Empire, and thus to strengthen it in the face of peaceful competition or of hostile aggression? Sooner than was expected by the majority even of those Britons who anticipated the near approach of war, the British Empire finds itself locked in a life-or-death struggle with the most powerful military nation in the world, supported by two other great military Powers. Is not this the very moment when the watchwords of the Empire movement—Responsibility, Duty, Sympathy, and Self-Sacrifice—should ring in the ears of every subject of the King throughout his vast dominions? There is but one answer to the question and we have very little doubt, indeed that Empire Day will be observed this year with a deeper sense of the significance of the movement than it has ever been before. In Hongkong as in most of the other colonies Empire Day is observed by services for school children held at the Anglican and Roman Catholic Cathedrals; in other parts of the Empire—as, for instance, in Australia—Empire Day is a

children's festival in a wider sense, and the question which has been asked there in connection with the celebration is whether the children should be entertained this year as on former occasions. What decision has been reached we do not know, but the consensus of opinion seemed to be that in this memorable year the celebration of Empire Day should be such as would make a deeper impression than any previous celebration on the minds of the children and the public generally. While it was felt that the public would gladly provide all that was needful to entertain the children, it was suggested that "The Day" might be made a memorable one and turned to good account for suffering humanity by the school authorities, in conjunction with the public, organising "A Children's Empire Day Gift Offering" for the relief of the starving women and children of Belgium. Surely the watchwords of the Empire Day movement—Responsibility, Duty, Sympathy and Self-Sacrifice—could have no more appealing interpretation than the events of the past ten months, beginning with the invasion and devastation of peaceful Belgium by the modern ATILLA and his Huns in violation of an international guarantee which our national interests no less than our national honour made it necessary for us to defend with the whole might of the Empire. It was this barbarous aggression that immediately brought forth the most signal proof of the British Empire's unity and deep sense of responsibility for the maintenance of public law; proof also of the high sense of Duty and Sympathy animating the component parts of our mighty empire, and their readiness to make untainted sacrifices in defence of the rights of humanity and the interests of civilisation. There is, indeed, every reason why the observance of Empire Day, 1915, should be a memorable one, and in many places it might even prove a most useful adjunct in augmenting the military and naval forces of the Crown.

A mail for Europe and Siberia closes to-morrow at 3 p.m.

Mrs. Titcher, Headmistress of Belial School, reports that three electric fans valued at \$100 have been stolen from the School.

H.E. the Governor has been pleased to appoint Dr. W. J. Woodman to be an Assistant Medical Officer in the Medical Department.

During a violent thunderstorm at Shanghai a week ago a lofty matchless covering the tower of the new building near the Race Course was demolished.

A German telegram from Shanghai to Manila says: "The Sayville wireless station, where most of the messages from Germany are received, is proving unreliable." Unreliable in more respects than one!

By a regulation made by the Governor-in-Council, Canton Road, Kowloon (north of Navy Street and south of Jordan Road) is closed to vehicular and pedestrian traffic between the hours of 7 p.m. and 5 a.m.

Major F. C. L. Fitzwilliams, A.S.C. (who was in Hongkong when the war broke out), has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. Lt. Colonel Fitzwilliams is a brother of Dr. G. H. Fitzwilliams, of Hongkong.

Shanghai was getting no German telegrams last week because, the German presumed, "cable communication between Shanghai and Manila is interrupted, and all telegrams have to be forwarded through Hongkong, where they are subjected to British censorship."

At the Marine Court on Saturday, Gens. Christensen, Master of s.s. *Frithjof*, was charged with unlawfully leaving the harbour, with 83 passengers on board his vessel, without a licence from the Harbour Master, on the 21st inst. Defendant pleaded guilty, and was fined \$400.

At the Kiangnan Dockyard the Chinese gunboat *Yuen-chiang* was successfully launched in the presence of a large number of foreign and Chinese guests. The launching ceremony was performed by Admiral Lee Ting-sing, who made reference to the gradual growth of the Chinese navy.

Mr. Victor J. Holland, of the Customs Statistical Department, was a passenger on the P. and O. *Nabia* from Shanghai, having been recommended for a commission by Sir John Jordan. Mr. Holland was a member of the Shanghai Artillery Company, which gave him a farewell dinner on Saturday and a hearty send-off at the Municipal Jetty.

To-day being Whit Monday, a competition has been arranged to be played off at Fauling. The competition is a nine hole handicap and will be played over the eighteen hole course. Play will be taken place in the morning, and in the afternoon a nine hole competition will take place over the Relief Course for those knocked out in the previous competition.

The second concert arranged by the Hongkong Volunteer Corps, for the entertainment of the men of the Shropshires, took place at the Volunteer Headquarters on Saturday evening. The unsettled state of the weather did not prevent the concert being held on the open air, and those present spent a few enjoyable and thoroughly enthusiastic hours. A most entertaining programme had been arranged to which the following contributed:—Pte. H. E. Marriot, Pte. H. Relp, Pte. Allen, Cpl. Brown, Pte. Grey, Cpl. Smith, Pte. T. W. Hill, Pte. P. Simpson, Pte. Logan and Mr. W. A. Hannibal. The accompanists were Capt. Lammont and Mr. George Grimbale.

"The Quaints" performed before a large audience on Saturday evening. The programme contained several items that have been popularised by Mr. Salisbury's happy little band in Hongkong, and was undoubtedly a great success. To-night "The Quaints" will present an "all-British" programme, in honour of Empire Day—and patrons are promised a really delightful evening. Among the items to be given are:—"Merrie England"; "Carry On," composed, written and sung by Salisbury; "Quaints" version of "Tipperary"; "Boots" (by Rudyard Kipling); "Who Killed Bill Kaiser?" "Topical version of Nursery Rhymes"; and "Keep the Old Flag Flying." Owing to the holiday the box plan will be open at the Hongkong Hotel from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. to-day.

## HONGKONG TENNIS LEAGUE.

## SUCCESS OF KOWLOON.

Kowloon "A" team met the Wigwag Club in connection with the Hongkong Tennis League on Saturday and won by 75 to 22. The scores were as follows, the Kowloon players being the first named.

Crisp and Ford beat Humphries and Dreyer 10-1, beat Hanson and Sewell 7-2 (rain interrupted 1st game), beat Le Breton and Lambert 4-1.

Green and Abraham beat Humphries and Dreyer 10-1, beat Hanson and Sewell 6-2, beat Le Breton and Lambert 9-2.

Evans and Blackburn beat Humphries and Dreyer 7-4, beat Hanson and Sewell 7-4, beat Le Breton and Lambert 9-3.

The Kowloon "B" team met the Olympic in the same competition and were also successful.

## HARBOUR REGULATIONS. FOR THE TYPHOON SEASON.

The following Notices are published in the Government Gazette with reference to the Public Traffic Regulations for the Port of Hongkong promulgated in Notification No. 280 of the 3rd August, 1914:—

Regulations for River Steamers wishing to take shelter in the Port of Hongkong during bad weather:—If the Examination Vessels are withdrawn on account of bad weather River Steamers arriving at the Western Entrance wishing to enter harbour should hoist the International Signal P.D., "Permission is urgently requested to enter harbour." This signal will be acknowledged by the Examination Battery at Stonecutters wharf, the International Answering Pennant.

On the Examination Battery hoisting T.X.A., "Proceed into harbour," the incoming vessel may proceed West of Stonecutters and anchor North of the Island to the Eastward of a line joining the West Point of Stonecutters and the torpedo pier at Lai-chikok. Vessels while anchored in the above-mentioned position are to hold no communication with the shore. On the weather moderating vessels are to proceed West of Stonecutters to the Examination Anchorage, where they are to remain until they have been examined and passed into harbour in the usual manner. Disobedience of any of the above regulations will render the offender liable to be fired on without warning.

Typhoon Signals:—Should the local typhoon signals be hoisted (either red or black) all vessels are to at once raise steam or make other preparations for shifting berth.

Steamers are to shift to Kowloon Bay as soon as possible. All steam launches to proceed to Chin Wan or Monk Kok Tsai Shelter. All native craft to proceed to either Mong Kok or Causeway Bay Shelter. Should the typhoon signals be hoisted by night all vessels may proceed to their respective shelters. When the signals are lowered all vessels may return to their respective berths by day.

The channels to the south of Lantau are open to river traffic and junks. The owners of launches and other small craft are informed that the entry of their vessels into the port will be greatly facilitated if they are each supplied with a set of International Code Flags.



BRITISH CABINET SPECULATIONS.

Telegrams are being received in Rome from the Italian Colonies throughout the world intimating that thousands of Italians are ready to answer the call to mobilise. Thousands more are ready to volunteer for service.

German bombardment we cap-  
tured houses and prisoners in the  
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cigarette paper, and in the near  
the smoker will have to be content  
lightly inferior wrapping.

concerned I suppose any old  
do, but to denationalise one's  
s rather disrespectful to the

nd to him I am greatly indebted  
constant and unfailing support.



















